

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 50-52 (14-16). Tomorrow sunny,
Temp. 54-56 (15-18). LONDON: Partly
cloudy, Temp. 51-53 (14-16). CHANNEL:
Cloudy, Temp. 44-48 (14-16). NEW
YORK: Temp. 43-45 (16-18). Yesterday's
Temp. 43-45 (16-18).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

968

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1972

Established 1807



THE MOON—Sparks flying, the Apollo-17 moon landing vehicle Challenger on the surface of the moon carrying Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt.

Top-Level U.S.-European Session Urged

Pompidou Says West Should Talk

James Reston

Dec. 14 (NYT)—Georges Pompidou of France is now in favor of what is "at the highest clarity" U.S.-European trade and political relations.

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in money and trade, led to divide nations, but at the end of these, they were second largest political and economic questions that have been discussed in the they have had in the world.

point seemed to be major nations in 1973 in a new situation did at the end of the year.

reorganization of Europe, the Western European Union, the European Economic Community, the rise of Japan as a major economic power, the China from isolation of the United States, Willy Brandt in West Germany, Karel Čapek in the time had come, a thoughtful response.

praise, not only of money and trade questions, which tended to divide nations, but also for a more reflection on the things that united them.

There was close consultation between the technicians on monetary and trade questions, Mr. Pompidou observed, but all

nations naturally lived with their own domestic problems and were suspicious about what other nations were doing.

For example, he said, France was pleased to see President Nixon restore better relations with China. And he agreed that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ulster Will Vote on March 8

On Joining the Irish Republic

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—The British government today announced that the people of Northern Ireland will vote in a March 8 referendum on whether to remain part of the United Kingdom or join the Irish Republic.

Northern Ireland Administrator William Whitelaw told the House of Commons that a vote on the border issue would be held on that date—the earliest practicable.

The electorate in Northern Ireland, where Protestants outnumber Catholics two to one, is expected to overwhelmingly vote to remain within the United Kingdom.

Mr. Whitelaw said a new electoral register would be completed in February and security measures would be worked out for the March poll.

Security Pledge

To several questioners in the House concerned whether the security measures would be strict enough, Mr. Whitelaw replied: "We will do everything we can to provide proper security."

At the same time, Mr. Whitelaw said the government would not rush the publication of a White Paper on the future of the British province.

Political observers are predicting that the White Paper, which will contain government proposals on future administration, will be published before the vote, possibly in late January or early February.

The White Paper will follow after intensive talks with political parties of all shades of opinion in the North since Britain's take-over of direct rule in Northern Ireland in March and the suspension of Stormont (parliament).

Britain is pressing a policy of conciliation by attempting to isolate both Catholic and Protestant extremists in the province, where the British Army is keeping an uneasy peace.

Mr. Whitelaw told a questioner the government had no intention of negotiating with either the Official or Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. "If they want a cease-fire, they can stop shooting," he declared.

The government was criticized

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Vanishes From N.Y. Police Office

in Seized in 'French Connection' Missing

SK Dec. 14 (AP)—Hundreds of pure heroin were seized in a publicized "French Connection" case, including Eddie Egan, the former policeman who played a role in the movie "French Connection." It will be questioned. The movie was based on the story of how Mr. Egan and other New York City policemen broke the case, which involved smuggling heroin from France.

Some of the defendants in the 1962 case subsequently were sentenced, while others still await disposition of the charges against them.

"This could hurt the case," Mr. Murphy said. "The lack of evidence could be a factor in future prosecutions, although we do have records of laboratory analysis."

Forged Signature

On Sept. 29, 1969, a property receipt indicated that a detective removed the narcotics for a district attorney.

Mr. Murphy said the detective's signature was suspected to be forged and that the shield number given on the receipt has never been issued to any member of the service.

While police sources put a street value of \$12 million on that amount of heroin, a formula used by federal agents would make it worth \$15 million.

The theft was discovered in March. Mr. Murphy said when a court ordered the heroin produced. But a search of the direct storage area in the property clerk's office failed to find it.

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Spacecraft Link Up in Moon Orbit

Nixon Message For Astronauts

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 14 (AP)—The three Apollo-17 astronauts were reunited today as the lunar craft, Challenger, linked up with the command ship, America, in orbit 70 miles above the moon.

Soft docking was accomplished on the third try and after some close-in maneuvering by the command module pilot Comdr. Ronald E. Evans the hard docking definitive linkup was accomplished.

Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt and Comdr. Evans, who has been alone in the command ship since the lunar landing Monday, will now spend two days in orbit before rocketing back to earth.

Two hours before the successful linkup, Challenger lifted off from the surface of the moon in a flurry of sparks that was televised to earth by a camera aboard the lunar rover. It was the last departure from the moon in the current Apollo series.

Once the astronauts were safely off the moon, mission control read a statement from President Nixon saying in part: "As the Challenger leaves the surface of the moon, we are conscious not of what we leave behind, but of what lies before us."

"Will Continue"

"This may be the last time in this century that man will walk on the moon, but space exploration will continue; the benefits of space exploration will continue..."

"So, let us not mistake the significance, nor miss the majesty, of what we have witnessed. Few events have ever marked so clearly the passage of history from one epoch to another."

There was surprisingly little dust kicked up as the tiny craft stepped straight up for about 15 seconds before curving over, disappearing from sight after 35 seconds.

All that was left in the picture was the lower half of the Challenger, sitting alone at Taurus-Littrow with two sun-splashed mountains in the background. On one of its landing struts was a plaque recalling the Apollo moon exploration program's goals.

Earlier, Capt. Cernan left his final mark on the moon's surface with a rippled-soled yellow boot and declared before boarding the Challenger:

"As I take these last steps from the surface back home for some time to come—but, we believe, not too long into the future—I hope history will record that America's challenge of today has forged man's destiny of tomorrow."

Then he added: "And as we leave the moon and Taurus-Littrow, we leave as we came, and, God willing, we shall return, with peace and hope for all mankind."

"God speed the crew of Apollo 17," he added.

Turning, Capt. Cernan then followed Mr. Schmitt up the ladder into the cabin of their lunar craft.

They rested aboard their craft until 1732 GMT, when they awoke to begin preparations to rejoin Comdr. Evans, who has been orbiting the moon alone aboard the command ship since Monday's lunar landing.

Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt awoke by themselves today and greeted mission control with a dust of "Good Morning to You." The ground controllers responded with a recording of the theme (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



BLOWUP—Smoke billowing from South Vietnam's largest ammunition dump after two Communist commandos blew part of it up, shattering windows in downtown Saigon.

U.S. Disavows Thieu Truce Plan

Kissinger Briefs Nixon on Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (IHT)—President Nixon met for two hours today with Henry A. Kissinger, getting a report on the Vietnam cease-fire negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's chief emissary in the private negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists, returned last night from Paris after meeting with Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho for a total of 52 hours since the closed talks resumed Nov. 20.

Asked by reporters on his arrival to comment on his prophecy of seven weeks ago that "peace is at hand," Mr. Kissinger replied: "Well, that's a great phrase."

The presidential adviser said he could not comment on the Paris talks until he had reported to Mr. Nixon but added that he hoped to meet with reporters in two or three days.

Asked whether there would be peace by Christmas, Mr. Kissinger said he did not want to make any predictions.

The White House also refused to give any assessment of the latest Paris meetings. But it managed to create some confusion today by apparently rejecting the Christmas truce proposal of South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu, while the deputy U.S. delegate in Paris was asking the Communists to examine Mr. Thieu's plan.

The White House comment brushed aside the Thieu offer followed a cold State Department reaction to the South Vietnamese president's speech Tuesday outlining his peace plan and appearing to widen the gap between Washington and Saigon that has developed in recent weeks.

The margin of victory was unexpectedly large in view of what had been a determined and bitter effort by the Soviet bloc to defeat the proposed reduction.

Since the UN's founding, budget assessments have been based on a member nation's ability to pay—although, even in the earliest years, the majority view was that the UN should not be overly dependent on any single member.

Thus a ceiling was established on what a member nation should pay and that ceiling has been reduced over the years until it now stands "in principle" at 31.5 percent of the UN budget "as soon as practicable."

The vote was 81 to 27 with 21 abstentions. A two-thirds majority or a minimum of 72 votes was required for adoption.

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Saigon Jolted Psychologically By Ammunition Dump Blasts

By Jacques Leslie

SAIGON, Dec. 14.—Although thousands of tons of ammunition were destroyed in explosions six miles southeast of Saigon today, the greatest damage may have been psychological.

Almost everyone in Saigon awoke when the first explosion rocked the city before dawn. Al-

French School Strike On Sex Issue Ends

BELFORT, France, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—Thousands of striking high school students returned to classes here today for the first time since a young woman teacher was charged with immoral conduct nearly two weeks ago.

The charge was brought against Mrs. Nicole Mercier, 28, because she had commented in her philosophy class on an unofficial sex pamphlet, brought in by one of the girls, entitled "Let's Make Love. Let's Have Fun."

Mrs. Mercier was charged with immoral conduct. Three high schools in this eastern France industrial town were closed by a sympathy strike. Street demonstrations broke out. A new hearing is scheduled tomorrow because of the publicity the "Mercier affair" has attracted.

One GI Killed In Action, First In 3 Weeks

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (AP)—One American was killed in action last week in Vietnam; one died from nonhostile causes and four more airmen were missing or captured during air operations, the U.S. command reported today in its weekly casualty summary.

Eight other Americans were wounded.

It was the first time in three weeks that an American was reported killed in action. He died in a rocket attack Dec. 6 on Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

Observers said the attack gave Saigon its biggest war scare since the city was struck by rockets and bombs during the 1968 Tet offensive by the Communists.

Explosions at the Thanh Tuy Ha munitions depot could be heard in Saigon almost 12 hours after they began. South Vietnamese military officers said two Communist sappers had infiltrated the depot and caused the explosions. Four South Vietnamese soldiers were injured. Between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of shells

and bombs were blown up, a military aide said. When filled to capacity, the dump is South Vietnam's largest. One report said there were 15,000 tons of ammunition.

Physical damage in Saigon consisted of hundreds of shattered windows, cracked walls and ceilings, and falling plaster. Many embassies reported such damage.

As the major blasts occurred, they were often accompanied not only by the sounds of tinkling glass but also by screams and crying in Saigon. Many students were let out of school early because of the explosions.

In contrast to Saigon residents, people living in the countryside near the depot reacted calmly. One reason apparently was that minor explosions already had occurred there three times within the last two years, and they realized instantly what had happened.

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Raid by B-52s

SAIGON, Dec. 14 (AP)—U.S. B-52 bombers made more than 100 strikes throughout Indochina yesterday and today. In South Vietnam, fighter-bombers flew 235 missions, more than half in the northernmost region. The U.S. command said a number of enemy bunkers were destroyed.

Throughout South Vietnam, the Saigon command reported 69 enemy attacks in the last 24 hours, all but eight by shelling.

In Laos, North Vietnamese forces have begun shelling army headquarters at Long Cheng, 90 miles northeast of Vientiane, a U.S. spokesman said.

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News Analysis

Nixon Is Likely to Override Thieu's Objections to Pact

By Murray Marer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon must make the ultimate decision now on whether to approve a cease-fire settlement with North Vietnam over the objections of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

That decision is expected to be affirmative—to override Mr. Thieu. The South Vietnamese leader's objections to the proposed accord are valid, not marginal.

They cannot be reconciled by changing a word here or there in the draft, U.S. officials agree. To persist in demanding the major changes that Mr. Thieu seeks would overturn the fundamentals of the agreement to which the Nixon administration has committed itself.

As presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger returned to Washington last night from his prolonged negotiations in Paris, the Nixon administration avoided giving any direct sign of its next move in the extended maneuvering over a war settlement.

As Far as Possible

The overwhelming expectation among administration specialists, however, is that Mr. Nixon will tell Mr. Thieu that in nearly a month of resumed negotiations, the United States has gone as far as it could hope to go toward perfecting an agreement, except perhaps for last-minute technical modifications.

Mr. Thieu's own comments in the last two days indicate that he recognizes that the negotiations have reached a climax for the cease-fire for Saigon's forces cannot handle alone.

Mr. Thieu was reported yesterday to have told a group of parliamentarians in Saigon, after his Tuesday speech in which he registered profound objections to the proposed accord, that "they [the Americans] have faced us with a fait accompli concerning Vietnam... the cease-fire agreement will be signed whether we want it or not."

According to South Vietnamese sources, it is vital for Mr. Thieu's political interests to convince his supporters, especially his generals, that he held out as long as possible against an accord that falls far short of his regime's own goals. It is equally vital, these sources said, for Mr. Thieu to demonstrate as well that he ex-

Rights Group Plans Anti-Torture Drive

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Amnesty International, the worldwide human rights group, has launched a campaign against the "epidemic" of torture throughout the world.

Torture has become a recognized from of interrogation," a spokesman said. "It has reached epidemic proportions."

The action will include an international survey of torture and the drafting of a resolution for introduction in the United Nations General Assembly, he said.

Talks Welcomed

France also welcomed this, but what did it mean, the president asked. Europe naturally welcomed these new talks between Washington and Moscow on the limitation of strategic weapons, and the mutual force reductions, and would participate in the European security conference in 1973. But he had to admit there were some fundamental questions about all this.

The Western European nations could not help asking themselves, he said, whether the United States and the Soviet Union would not be tempted to reach agreements between themselves, which would minimize the influence of Europe, and organize a peace that might be in their own interests but leave Europe in a secondary position.

Washington and Moscow deny categorically, Mr. Pompidou said, that they have any such intention to impose the common interests of the dominant nuclear powers on Europe. But it was difficult for France and the other Western European nations to "discard this hypothesis entirely."

Therefore, he said, it was necessary for the leaders of the major nations to talk about these larger questions. There was, he suggested, a suspicion in Western Europe that Washington and Moscow might be tempted to negotiate some kind of demilitarized zone in the heart of Europe—a sort of modified Helsinki plan. This might seem reasonable, but might raise fundamental questions for the security in Europe, which, after all, was more fundamental to the Western European nations than to either the United States or the Soviet Union.

Prevailing Doubt

Mr. Pompidou did not say this was what President Nixon or Soviet Communist Party Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev had in mind. He merely said this was a prevailing doubt in many Western European minds, and he mentioned it only to illustrate the need for much more consultation between the major powers to avoid unnecessary and even dangerous misunderstandings in the coming year.

It was also essential, Mr. Pompidou said, that the major military and trading nations of the world begin to think about their common political objectives before they started quarreling about money and commerce.

Mr. Pompidou was frank and even blunt about this. Europe, he said, was on the point of organizing an expanded economic community or common market. It was a very complicated problem, but he seemed to be concerned about whether the United States would in fact help it through its difficulties of bringing Britain and other nations into the new expanded European Economic Community or whether, worried about the increasing competition of the Common Market, Washington would actually put barriers in the way of the economic integration of the continent.

The security of the West was another problem, Mr. Pompidou said. What did the United States really want to do about this in its own interest? This was another problem that required the most patient and cautious and truthful analysis.

These were only the most obvious questions to be discussed.



United Press International
WAR PATTERN—South Vietnamese soldier checking barbed-wire defenses around military base near Quang Trach.

Pompidou Emphasizes Need For Talks by U.S. and Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

President de Gaulle's conversations with Mr. Nixon in 1968 had perhaps helped bring about this reconciliation, but this was less significant for France and Europe than Washington's new and improved relations with the Soviet Union.

Talks Welcomed

France also welcomed this, but what did it mean, the president asked.

Europe naturally welcomed these new talks between Washington and Moscow on the limitation of strategic weapons, and the mutual force reductions, and would participate in the European security conference in 1973.

But beyond all these things, there were other questions.

Japan's relations with China,

for example, he said. The development of Siberia should be done primarily by the United States and Japan or by Europe as well. The main point he suggested was clear: No single nation could solve even its own economic problems by itself. Only common action by the principal powers could resolve national problems. All the nations had

to deal with the problems of security, diplomacy, money and trade. None of them, he seemed to say, could find security or even survival alone.

Hanoi Wants Saigon to Sign

(Continued from Page 1)

ment are obviously taking longer than we first anticipated."

In his press briefing, Mr. Le appeared to harden the terms governing signature of the accord, which he first outlined Oct. 27.

He had suggested that the United States and North Vietnam would first sign the treaty, with Secretary of State William F. Rogers representing Saigon and Hanoi Foreign Minister Nguyen Van Thieu representing the Viet Cong. Thereafter, all four foreign ministers, he had said, would sign the document.

"But in a bid to commit Saigon and avoid a repetition of Hanoi's charges that Saigon's refusal to sign the 1964 Geneva accords ending the French-Indochina war had led to violations," now we stress that the accord must be signed by all four partners," Mr. Le said today.

Communist toughness was evident in both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong reactions to the formal speech made by acting American "delegate" Heyward, Isham.

In the first ever public official American allusion to President Thieu's Tuesday speech favoring a Christmas truce, Mr. Isham asked the Communists if they were prepared to examine these proposals objectively and to engage in serious discussion of them."

Viet Cong spokesman Vy Van San immediately interpreted this rather offhand remark to mean that Mr. Isham had "officially supported" Mr. Thieu's plan, which both Communist delegations had rejected within hours of its delivery in Saigon.

But in Washington, White House press secretary Ron Nessen quickly moved to dissociate the United States from backing the Thieu plan, which American officials privately conceded was bound to be rejected by the Communists. He said, press reports suggesting American backing for the plan had taken the Isham remark "out of context."

Defense Minister Ejeld O'Farrell said there were immediate plans to step up search efforts.

Referendum Set in Ulster For March 8

On Whether to Join With Irish Republic

(Continued from Page 1)
by some of its own supporters for talking to the IRA—which pressing to rid the province of British rule earlier this year before a brief but abortive ceasefire called by the extremist organization.

GI Seized in Londonderry
LONDONDERRY, Dec. 14 (UPI)—An American serviceman was taken hostage and released by three gunmen, made an unprovoked robbery attempt at a U.S. communications center here, police reported today.

The incident occurred at center-part of the NATO communications network last night but was not revealed until today.

Bombard Flies Bombs

BERKSHIRE, Dec. 14 (UPI)—A bomb placed in a car wrecks engineering works in South East England and firemen under sniper fire while fighting the blaze in the Roman Catholic Police Road, police said. There were no casualties in the bombing, but police said one person was reported to have been killed despite a minute warning. The car was hit, the attack was stolen earlier this day, from the Civil Engineering Co. and was driven with the bomb aboard, police said.

UN Votes Cut In U.S. Share

(Continued from Page 1)
in Washington and at the UN. In some instances where the representatives failed to concur, foreign offices of the import of a favorable vote, negotiations were conducted with heads of government.

One result of this effort that Britain and France, in previous years had opposed lowering of the U.S. contribution switched their position during last two weeks.

And Israel Stands Alone

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—The General Assembly adopted three pro-Palestinian resolutions last night, ignoring Israeli warning that they hamper UN peacekeeping efforts.

One resolution, passed 85 to 24, abstaining, deplored Israel's demolition of the home of 15,000 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and called on it to provide adequate shelters for them.

Another, put through 93 to 26, abstaining, called on Israel to take back more than 100,000 Palestinian refugees from territories it occupied in 1967.

The third resolution, adopted 21 to 27, abstaining, gave the Palestinians the right to determine and switch their position.

Greenland Rat Picks Up 'Sub'

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Local police aboard a boat and fishermen today plucked a "solid" rat, echo from a moving object in a north Greenland fjord where a submarine, the Danish Dr. Commando, was.

The observation was reported from a complex of caves near Christianshabab in the Bay since last Thursday and seen by naval experts because a foreign submarine is in the probably with navigational difficulties.

Defense Minister Ejeld O'Farrell said there were immediate plans to step up search efforts.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	16	61	Pais
AMSTERDAM	16	50	Hain
ATHENS	16	41	Pais
BERLIN	16	54	Graue
BELGRADE	16	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	43	Rain
BUDAPEST	16	44	Overcast
CABO VERDE	16	54	Unsat
COPENHAGEN	16	44	Pais
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Pais
EDINBURGH	16	47	Pais
FLORENCE	16	43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	54	Cloudy
GENOVA	16	54	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	42	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	16	50	Cloudy
LONDON	16	55	Pais
MADRID	16	51	Pais
MILAN	16	54	Pais
MOSCOW	16	45	Overcast
MUNICH	16	46	Pais
NEW YORK	16	54	Sunny
NICARAGUA	16	54	Pais
PARIS	16	44	Pais
PRAGUE	16	55	Cloudy
ROME	16	55	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	16	55	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	16	50	Pais
ZURICH	16	44	Cloudy

London Press Club Elects

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—Eugene Levin, Levin of the Associated Press, was elected president of the Association of American Correspondents of London. Other officials elected were: Alvin Shuster, New York Times, vice-president; Edward de Fontaine, Westminster Publishing Co., secretary; Tom Lambert, Los Angeles Times, treasurer.

MICHEL SWISS

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Nixon Gives Domestic Panel More Authority, New Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—President Nixon today announced increased authority for his Domestic Council and assigned assistant Kenneth R. R. to take over as its executive director.

This relieves Mr. Nixon's domestic adviser, John D. Eman, of day-to-day operation of the council and removes resident Agnew from supervision of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, which had been a focal point for formulating domestic policy.

Nixon said that he was on a recommendation of new that the intergovernmental unit, which coordinates between the federal and local governments, be directly under the Domestic Council.

President said Mr. Agnew, as vice-chairman of the council, will continue to participate in its decisions but Mr. Cole, 44, who has been Agnew's deputy on the council, will act as "my principal point of contact with our rules and legislative offices of state and local government."

Chief Domestic Adviser Shulman will be available to the President as the chief domestic Press Secretary Ron said.

Her actions in connection with organizing his second term, Nixon announced that he

had accepted the resignations of six Labor Department officials. Under Secretary of Labor Lawrence H. Silberman, who has been in the post since September 1970, has been asked to accept another administration job but has delayed a decision.

Assistant Secretaries Malcolm R. Lovell, Richard J. Grunwald and George C. Guenther all plan to return to private life, as do Elizabeth D. Koonz, director of the Women's Bureau, and George H. Moore, commissioner of labor statistics.

Thomas S. Kleppe, head of the Small Business Administration, will continue in that post, the White House said.

United Air Lines Cuts Some Fares By 65 Percent

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).—In the first domestic application of a radical new charter fare concept, United Air Lines yesterday announced plans to slash fares on several major routes by as much as 65 percent on June 1. Travelers must buy their tickets 90 days in advance to qualify for the bargains.

Under the plan, a New York-Los Angeles round-trip ticket would cost \$129. The present fare is \$336. The price of a New York-Honolulu round-trip would be \$229. It is now \$468.

Informal Talks Held

GENEVA, Dec. 14 (AP).—Airlines flying the North Atlantic started informal talks today to prevent a price war after the collapse yesterday of five-month-old negotiations to set new fares for the 1973 summer season.

The breakdown was largely due to British insistence on lowering fares. Under the rules of the International Air Transport Association, the airlines are free to set their own fares beginning Feb. 1. Swissair sources said European and American carriers continued consultations informally in the hope of reaching some form of understanding to prevent cut-throat competition. The Swissair source and a Lufthansa source expressed doubt that rates would be drastically changed.



FOR THE KIDS—Alan Gale with giant (18-ft. 6-in.) teddy bear that he bought for £220 at a London auction, proceeds of which will go to "Save The Children Fund." Now, he intends to give bear to an organization so that it may be reauctioned and earn even more money for children's charities.

Two-Thirds of World's People Lack Freedom, U.S. Unit Says

NEW YORK

Dec. 14 (AP).—Two thirds of the world's 3.3 billion people "suffer severe political and civil deprivations," Freedom House reported in a comparative study released today.

Freedom House, which describes itself as a nonpartisan organization devoted to the strengthening of free societies, also unveiled a 20-foot map depicting the results of the study. The map is designed "to depict changes in political status as soon as they are ascertained," a spokesman said.

Freedom House president Harry D. Gaster said the survey and the map "represent the most detailed examination yet undertaken of the changing status of individual freedom—an essential benchmark as the world enters an era of transition."

The survey called 1972 "a year of high-stake and high-risk investment" for freedom. "The stake was losing world stability and peace; the risk, concessions by free-world nations to achieve it."

Criteria for Freedom

Major criteria for determining civil rights in the survey were "freedom of the press, impartiality of the judiciary, freedom from harsh and unusual punishments and torture, and a defined and restricted sphere of governmental activity."

Western Europe, North America, India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, a scattering of islands, and several nations in Latin America, including Chile, were listed as free.

In Africa, only Gambia was credited with a high level of personal freedom. In the Middle East, only Lebanon and Israel were shown as free. The rest of the world was depicted as partly free or not free at all.

"Mr. Nixon says that he will not change his policy against Cuba," Mr. Castro declared. "And what do we care about any change? What do we care what Mr. Nixon may think with his ultrareactionary and fascist mentality?"

Mr. Castro's speech in Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion preceded an address by visiting Cuban President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Allende said that he was a personal admirer of the late Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam and believed Ho's ideals will succeed in the "struggle against North American imperialism," Radio Havana reported. Mr. Allende said he talked with Ho in North Vietnam in 1968.

The Chilean president left today for home. He planned to stop briefly in Caracas for a meeting with Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera.

No Reconciliation Of U.S. and Cuba Seen by Castro

MIAMI, Dec. 14 (AP).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba declared yesterday that recent negotiations between the United States and Cuba on an anti-hijack treaty did not signify a reconciliation between the two countries.

There can never be any re-establishment of relations as long as the United States maintains its economic blockade of Cuba, Mr. Castro told several hundred thousand Cubans in Havana. The speech, cheered by his audience, was broadcast by Radio Havana and monitored in Miami.

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Bob Hope Will Start Asian Tour on Dec. 21

BANGKOK, Dec. 14 (AP).—Comedian Bob Hope and his 80-member troupe will begin a tour of U.S. bases in Thailand and Vietnam Dec. 21, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here today.

Last year, the 63-year-old comedian proposed to the North Vietnamese a plan for entertaining U.S. prisoners of war, but he failed to get a response from Hanoi. He is expected to try again this year.

Strikers Paralyze Rome

ROME, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Thousands of striking state employees marched through central Rome today, causing traffic jams that paralyzed much of the city's commercial center.

Deputy Held At Fault in La. Killings

State Panel Leaves Identification to Jury

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 14 (AP).—State Attorney General William Guste said today one of six sheriff's deputies fired the shotgun blast that killed two Southern University students during a campus incident but that it will be up to a grand jury to determine which one.

Mr. Guste said his special grand investigating committee had determined that the shotgun blast had to have come from one of six officers but did not pursue the issue further.

"The matter may involve personal culpability and addresses itself more properly to a grand jury," Mr. Guste said.

Identity Unknown

"We have no evidence as to whether the shooting was accidental or deliberate, nor have we determined the identity of the individual," he added.

The attorney general's comments came after the release of a preliminary report based on evidence that the 12-member committee had examined in secret since Nov. 27.

The committee said the conclusions were made after 84 hours of meetings and interviews with 32 witnesses. It said it will issue a detailed final report later "because we feel that we should make certain recommendations in order that this type of tragedy can be avoided in the future. That report will be made as soon as possible."

The commission said evidence accumulated will be turned over to a district attorney for further investigation.

The report said the investigation indicated the students were killed by No. 4 shotgun pellets. The commission said it had been able to account for 23 of a possible 27 pellets, indicating that the deaths of the students were the result of a single shot.

Palme Is Threatened

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Swedish police tonight reported a death threat against Premier Olof Palme and provided him with a special guard. Police gave no further details.

The hill still to be passed by

the upper house next spring,

will bar the sale of real estate to foreign nationals in tourist areas that already have attracted

some important secondary

switches.

Remaining in their previous posts

will be Foreign Minister Scheel,

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Labor Minister Walter Arendt, Justice Minister Gerhard Jaen, Defense Minister Georg Leber, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl, Development Aid Minister Erhard Eppler, Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen, Education Minister Klaus von Dohn-

Police Search Man's Stomach, Find Heroin

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14 (AP).—Police today charged a man with possession of heroin after obtaining a search warrant and finding the drug in material pumped from his stomach.

James Simon and Al Hamman, vice squad officers, said that yesterday as they approached the man, Sam Fender, 40, in a restaurant, he jammed 18 paper packets into his mouth and swallowed them.

Mr. Hamman said he grabbed Mr. Fender by the throat in an attempt to stop the swallowing, but Mr. Fender struggled and hit the officer. Mr. Hamman's thumb was knocked out of joint, police said.

Mistake Corrected

The officers charged Mr. Fender with assault and resisting arrest and obtained a search warrant saying they were looking for heroin. The packets were pumped from Mr. Fender's stomach and sent to a laboratory for testing. The results showed that the packets contained heroin.

Bundestag Re-Elects Brandt, Few Changes in Cabinet Jobs

By David Binder

BONN, Dec. 14 (NYT).—Willy Brandt was inaugurated chancellor of West Germany for a second term today after being elected in the Bundestag.

The new Bundestag that emerged from the Nov. 19 federal elections gave him 288 out of 493 votes, or 58 more than the required absolute majority.

This meant that virtually all of the 271 deputies from the coalition of his own Social Democrats and their partner Free Democrats cast ballots for him.

James Simon and Minister for Inner-German Relations Egon Bahr.

Holmut Schmidt remains head of an enlarged Finance Ministry, but the Economics Ministry, which he also headed on an interim basis, has been transferred to a new minister, Hans Friederichs.

Horst Ehmk, formerly the chancellery minister, will head a newly formed Ministry of Technology and Research. Hans Joachim Vogel, former mayor of Munich, becomes minister of urban affairs and Katharina Focke becomes health minister.

In addition, two ministers without portfolio are to be named.

One is Egon Bahr, who will remain as Mr. Brandt's chief aide.

The other is Werner Mailhofer, a tax expert.

ROTC Units Fall On U.S. Campuses To 25-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—

The Pentagon acknowledged yesterday that college Reserve Officers Training Corps enrollment "are at their lowest ebb in years," despite an easing of the Vietnam war and campus unrest.

But the Defense Department preferred to see signs pointing to a possible upward trend in the future.

New figures showed that a total of 22,459 students were signed up for ROTC at the beginning of this school term. This means that college ROTC rolls were thinner for the sixth straight year, a decline of 10,574 from last year and 101,749 below 1968, when the slide began.

Moreover, the Pentagon said

that the ROTC is producing enough officers to meet the needs of the shrinking regular armed forces, when combined with officer candidate schools and the service academies.

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Estoril

Obituaries**Maurice Eisenberg, 72, Noted U.S. Cellist**

NEWS YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT).— Maurice Eisenberg, 72, the noted cellist, collapsed and died apparently of a heart attack while giving a lesson yesterday at the Juilliard School in Lincoln Center.

Mr. Eisenberg, who had been on the Juilliard faculty since 1946, had trained hundreds of cellists during a long career as a solo artist and as performer with many of the world's leading orchestras. He had been a member of the well-known Menuhin Trio, joining Yehudi Menuhin and his sister Hephzibah in concerts and recordings.

He had been a performer and a soloist with many major orchestras, among them the Royal Philharmonic, the London Symphony, the Lamoureux Orchestra and the Pasdeloup in Paris, and the Boston Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the National Symphony of Washington.

L.P. Hartley

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Reuters).— Distinguished British author L.P. Hartley, 78, writer of the best-selling novel "The Go-Between," died at his London apartment yesterday.

The son of a solicitor, Leslie Paul Hartley was educated at Oxford University and initially became known as a short story writer. His first volume "Night Peacock" was published in 1924.

For 20 years, beginning in 1923, he contributed a constant stream of fiction reviews to leading British periodicals. Many of the notices were written in Venice, a city he particularly loved and where he spent part of each year until 1939.

His first novel "The Shrimp and the Anemone," appeared in 1944 and was immediately recognized as an important contribution to contemporary English literature. It formed the first part of a trilogy that also comprised "The Sixth Heaven" (1946) and "Eustace and Hilda" (1947).

One of his best known works is "The Go-Between," published in 1953 and recently made into a successful film.

Younghill Kang

YOUNGHILL KANG, 69, the noted author who came to the United States from Korea at 18 and became an educator, died on Monday at his home in Satellite Beach, Fla.

Perhaps his most important work was his autobiographical novel, "The Grass Root," published in 1931 when he was 28. At



Maurice Eisenberg

War II, died here Tuesday night. He was 88.

During the Battle of the Eastern Solomons in August, 1942, the Saratoga was badly damaged by torpedoes but, under his command, the carrier was brought back to port after inflicting heavy damage on Japanese forces.

René Mayer, 77, Former Premier Of France, Dies

PARIS, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—Former French Premier René Mayer, 77, who also held a string of other ministerial posts under the Fourth Republic, died here last night.

After holding high positions in railroad companies in the 1930s, Mr. Mayer became a purchasing mission in Britain in World War II before the French collapse in 1940.

He was elected to the National Assembly in 1946 and, as a leading figure in the Radical Socialist party, successively served as minister of public works, finance, defense and justice before becoming premier for a brief period in 1953.

From 1955 to 1957, Mr. Mayer was president of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. He also served numerous depositions, including the U.S. Medal of Freedom.

He also wrote a translation of "Ana-Ta-Han," which was made into a film by Josef von Sternberg.

Adm. Thomas H. Robbins STONINGTON, Conn., Dec. 14 (NYT).—Rear Adm. Thomas H. Robbins Jr. (ret.), a leader in naval aviation and former head of the Naval War College, died Tuesday in New London. He was 72.

Capt. Archibald Douglas NEWPORT, R.I., Dec. 14 (NYT).—Capt. Archibald Hugh Douglas (ret.), who commanded the carrier Saratoga during World

Hijacker Appears Ready to Give Up in Montreal

From Wire Dispatches

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—A Quebecer hijacker with four crew members and an armed hijacker aboard flew in here tonight for the second time after a brief stop in Ottawa.

Airport officials in Ottawa said the young hijacker had decided to return to Montreal to surrender to a psychiatrist after being convinced by a stewardess that he should see a doctor.

The BAC-111 jet was seized in Wabush, Newfoundland. The 52 passengers and a stewardess were released unharmed on the first Montreal stop. Remaining aboard were two other stewardesses, the pilot and the copilot.

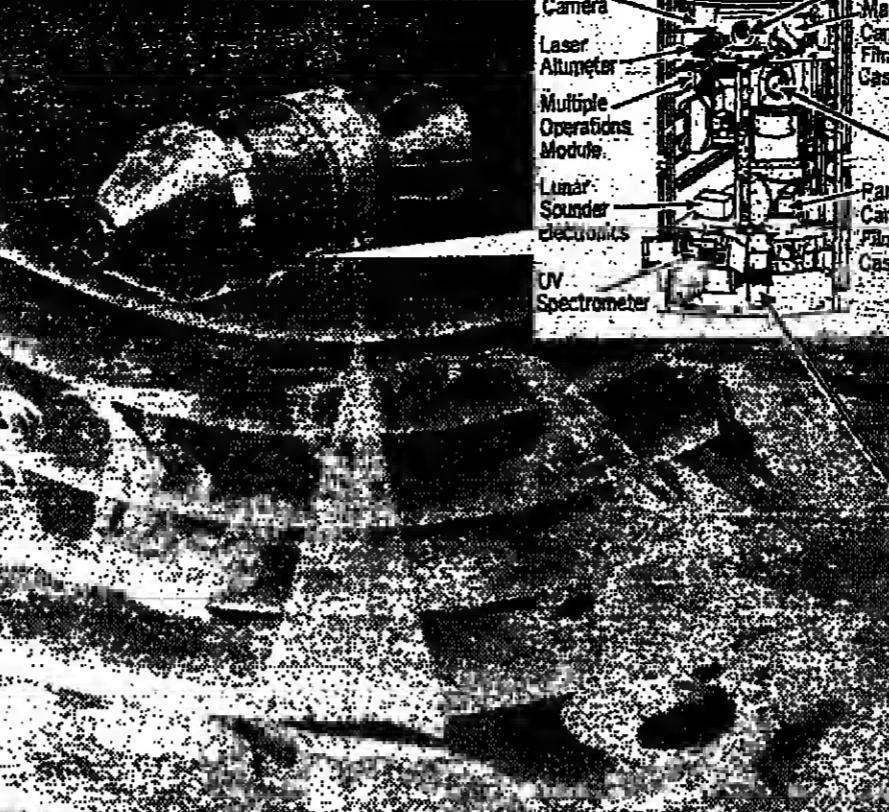
At different points the hijacker, carrying a rifle, said he wanted to go to Vancouver, B.C., or the Canadian West Coast, to Winnipeg in mid-Canada and to Ottawa to see his father.

Socialist to Attempt Coalition in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (UPI).—Socialist party chairman Edmond Leburton today accepted King Baudouin's request to try to form a new government, a court spokesman said.

The king asked Mr. Leburton to form a cabinet to succeed the Social Christian-Socialist government of Premier Gaston Eyskens, which resigned Nov. 22 over language problems between the Flemish and French communities.

Armand Hammer, chairman of the corporation, announced the deal. Occidental Petroleum also has been negotiating deals with the Soviet Union on fertilizers and Soviet natural gas. Mr. Hammer said in a press statement today: "Negotiations on all these matters are proceeding very satisfactorily."

Command Module Tasks

In Lunar Sounder experiment, one of many conducted from orbiting Apollo command ship, radar techniques — shown schematically above — are used to seek clues to the nature and position of lunar subsurface materials to depth of about three-quarters of a mile.

This includes cameras, a laser altimeter and an infrared scanning radiometer (at right); and an ultra-violet spectrometer (adjacent drawing, also right).

A three-inch mapping camera and the laser altimeter, which obtains surface elevation by measuring distance to spacecraft, are in one unit. A 24-inch panoramic camera, whose lens rotates continuously and scans 180 degrees across flight direction, takes both stereoscopic and regular picture of surface.

The infrared scanning radiometer takes moon's temperature by converting radiant energy from lunar surface into electrical signals related to the temperatures of spots on surface. The main task of the ultra-violet spectrometer is to determine composition of lunar atmosphere and its density. It measures ultra-violet wave lengths, which can then be matched against wave lengths known to be characteristic of various gases.

Prof. Sir Michael Swann, 62, replaces Lord Hill on Jan. 1 as chairman of the board of governors. Lord Hill announced his resignation last month on reaching retirement age.

Prof. Swann, a biologist and head of Edinburgh University, takes up the post at a time when the BBC is under fire from some politicians for alleged leftist bias. His appointment is part-time and the professor will continue to head Edinburgh University.

At a news conference, Prof. Swann delayed a confrontation with critics of BBC television by saying: "I don't watch TV nearly sufficiently to form an opinion on some of the things people find offensive. But I will have, I think, to watch the TV and listen to the radio in my new job."

Because of Apollo, he said, "the door is now cracked—but the promise of that future lies in the young people, not just in America, but the young people all over the world, learning to live and to work together."

Mr. Schmitt said the "Young people's rock" carried with it the good wishes "not only for the new year coming up, but also for themselves, their countries and all mankind in the future." He referred specifically to 78 youths visiting U.S. space operations as part of an international tour.

Capt. Cernan also expressed thanks to "the thousands of people in the aerospace industry" who, he said, made Apollo 17 possible.

He also referred to God and said, "If He's listening, I'd like to thank Him too."

Just before mounting the nine-rung ladder to Challenger's cabin, Capt. Cernan said he was uncovering a plaque which read, "May the spirit of peace in which we came be reflected in the lives of all mankind."

He expressed the hope that man would return to the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley, where Challenger landed, and find the

explosives never before visited.

The astronauts erected an atomic-powered science station which joins four earlier stations in sending data to earth. And the Apollo-17 astronauts also explored types of lunar formations never before visited.

The moon samples will be transferred to the command ship, America, and brought back to Earth Dec. 19 when Apollo-17 is to splash down in the Pacific.

They will be moved in sealed boxes to the Manned Spacecraft Center, sorted and distributed to scientists in laboratories around the world.

Capt. Cernan, who had whooped and hollered with joy earlier in the day, ended the exploration with ceremony, conscious, he said before the flight, that his final moments would live in history.

He paid tribute to young people everywhere and said that Mr. Schmitt had picked up a moon rock which was a fused mixture of "fragments of all sizes and shapes and even colors that have grown together and . . . sort of

the resolution said the presence of East Germany in the council will further the economic cooperation among the members in that region thus facilitating the continuation in the implementation of its responsibilities."

East Germany recently was admitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and was granted observer status at the UN.

The resolution said the presence of East Germany in the council will further the economic cooperation among the members in that region thus facilitating the continuation in the implementation of its responsibilities."

"When we finish tonight," said Capt. Cernan, sailing across Taurus-Littrow, "we will have covered this whole valley from corner to corner."

Each day, the astronauts completed their exploration, deadlined. Mission control gave them an extra hour to sleep each night.

Yesterday they repeated and leaped and gambled over the moon's surface, revealing in the flesh of strength and agility made possible by the light moon gravity, which is one-sixth that of the earth.

They did that 160 and did it well but, while they could, they

"when we finish tonight," said Capt. Cernan, sailing across Taurus-Littrow, "we will have covered this whole valley from corner to corner."

Today's Apollo Highlights

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP).—Following are highlights in the Apollo-17 lunar mission. All times are in GMT:

0403—Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt return to America in lunar orbit.

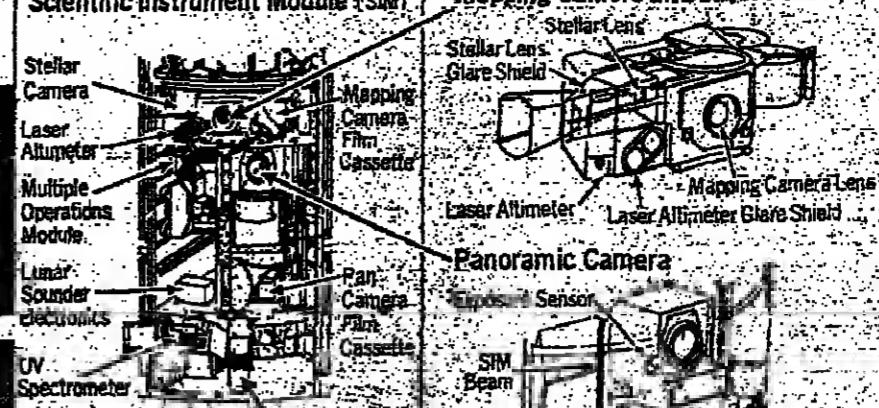
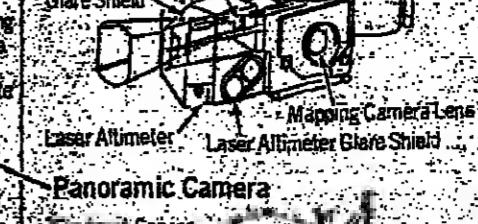
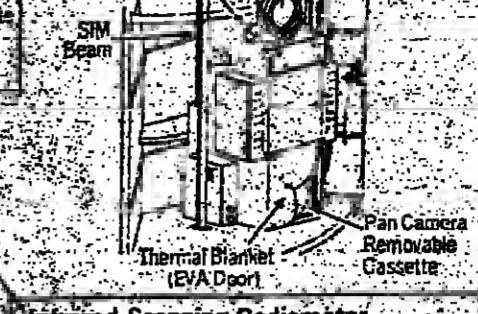
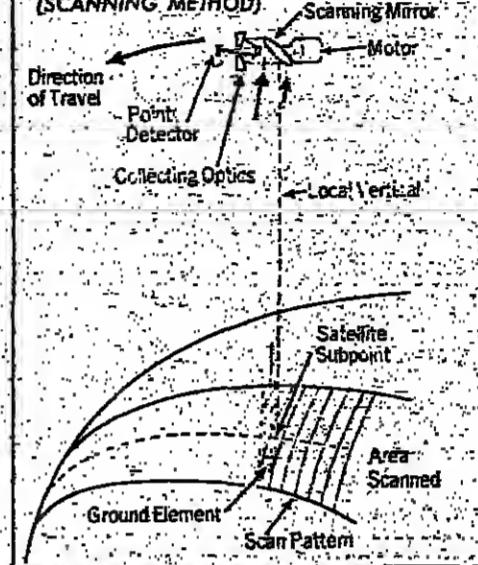
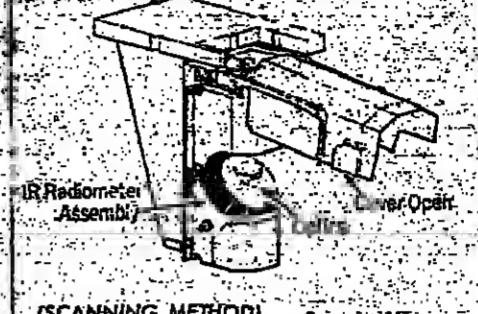
0452—Challenger is jettisoned.

0632—Challenger engine is fired to begin its unmanned descent to the moon.

0651—Challenger crashes into the moon.

0923—All three astronauts go to sleep in America.

1022—After awakening and eating breakfast, the astronauts will spend their work day with photographic and scientific experiment assignments.

Scientific Instrument Module (SIM)**Mapping Camera and Laser Altimeter****Panoramic Camera****Infrared Scanning Radiometer****Italian Law Gives Break To Suspects****Pre-Trial Detention Will End for Some**

ROME, Dec. 14 (Reuters).—The Italian parliament today passed a law granting criminal liberty to crime suspects following a prolonged public outcry about the plight of prisoners in jail for years awaiting trial.

The law is known as the "Valpreda measure" for the anarchist Pietro Valpreda, who has been in jail for three years awaiting trial for the 1969 Milan bombing of a bank that killed 16 persons.

It establishes the discretionary power of judges to grant provisional liberty to suspects in serious cases. Hitherto, provisional liberty has been banned in cases serious enough to merit the issuing of an arrest warrant.

However, the new law does not establish the right of prisoners to obtain freedom on payment of a sum, as under U.S. and British bail systems. It simply allows judges to free suspects provisionally if they consider there is justification.

16,000 Await Trial

The law is an attempt to correct a situation widely denounced as a national scandal in recent months in which about 16,000 of Italy's prison population of 30,000 are suspects awaiting trial.

Embarrassment over the Valpreda case spurred the authorities to change the law. Despite his protestations of innocence, serious illness and evidence that neo-Fascist provocateurs may have been responsible for his bombing he has not yet been tried.

The authorities decided to stop waiting for a long-overdue revision of the penal code and to introduce the reform as a separate and urgent law.

Today, all parties voted for the measure except the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

The law includes other minor reforms aimed at speeding up judicial procedure. The law also will bring possible relief to foreigners arrested on drug charges who usually face months of prison before their trials.

In another liberalizing action today, the Chamber of Deputies voted into law a measure recognizing conscientious objection. The law was expected to lead to the release before Christmas of 170 young men serving prison terms for refusing to do military service.

The law stipulates that persons objecting to the use of weapons under all circumstances for reasons of conscience have a right to be assigned to unarmed military duties or to a civilian service eight months longer than normal military service.

In case of war, objectors still have a right to bear arms but can be assigned dangerous duties.

To be recognized as a conscientious objector, a person must prove that his objection is based on "deeply rooted religious or philosophical convictions." These will be evaluated by a commission including a judge, a prosecutor, an admiral or general, a university professor and a psychologist.

Strike at EEC Extended by Union Chiefs

FROM Wire Dispatches BEIJING, Dec. 14.—A strike by 10,000 employees of the European Economic Community seemed set to continue until at least Monday after union leaders called on the civil servants not to return to work.

Earlier today, the strikers appealed to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and French President Georges Pompidou to help solve the pay dispute which led to the strike that has paralyzed a large part of the Community's market administration since Monday.

They asked the two statesmen to get their governments to modify their positions in the dispute. The confrontation was set off by the French and West German refusal to heed the terms of a previously negotiated system for fixing the EEC employees' salaries. Under that system, EEC employees' wages were to be pegged to the pay that member nations give their own civil servants.

Only a small number of strikers responded today to an appeal from EEC President Sicco Mansholt and the Executive Commission to return to work. The commission pointed out yesterday that it had asked the European Court of Justice for a quick ruling on whether the member governments are keeping their promises of calculating pay increases.

The court's operations also were slowed by the strike.

The strike leaders said that suspension of the work stoppage could be considered Monday, depending on the results of talks tomorrow with the EEC Council of Ministers and their representatives.

Three important conciliatory ministers of foreign affairs, transport and agriculture are scheduled to meet Monday and Tuesday. Their sessions would be seriously hampered if the strike were not ended.

The work stoppage has interrupted important preparations for the entry of Britain, Ireland and Denmark into the EEC Jan. 1.

1250

Egyptian Editor Says Arabs Could Fight or Give Up

From Wire Dispatches
RO, Dec. 14.—An Egyptian paper editor, in an article to reflect government, said today that other countries should either commit themselves to the struggle, Israel or honestly admit they are unwilling.

Sabry, in a front-page column in Al Akhbar, was calling on Tuesday's meeting of chief of staff that was called to develop a unified plan for confrontation with Israel.

"Marshals and generals, we are in the agony of these meetings which retard, distract and will serve to hide the truth behind and lattered cloak," Mr. wrote.

situation can be summarized in one sentence: Either you and assault the enemy is up and get lost in the of oblivion," he said.

ian officials said Egypt completely disillusioned with tude of other Arab countries in the light of the military, which has been described "excessive in futility."

Military Spending
reported today that the of staff of the 18 Arab countries agreed at the to press their governments to allocate at least 15 of their budgets to the areas as part of an all-out to dislodge Israel from Arab territories.

newspaper Al Ahram said recommendation followed that some Arab spend only about 1.5 of their national income armed forces,

Egyptian Treasury

Adel Aziz Hegaz announced a new budget totaling 1 billion Egyptian pounds now, an increase of 19

Athlete Held Explosives Charge

NA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, (AP)—Police today arrested Monti, the bobsledder who took 11 world and two Olympic gold in 1968, and charged him with possessing explosives.

rest was the result of ride drive against exploding an explosion in a of illegal fireworks led 16 persons in Rome days ago.

nti, 44, was arrested for report to police the he had bought for use destruction of a cableway main near this Dolomite

As the minister most directly responsible for the military ad-

'Ici Londres' Will Return To Airwaves

LONDON, Dec. 14 (UPI)—On Jan. 5 the voice of France will be speaking to Frenchmen from London for the first time since World War II, the British Broadcasting Corp. announced today.

The Egyptian officials said today that despite all current calls for pressure against American interests—because of U.S. support of Israel—some Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and Algeria were expanding their business with the United States.

Mr. Sabry complained that the Arab oil-producing countries have not heeded the warning of Egyptian Defense Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail, that the "Zionist danger" threatens not only Egypt but also the oil wells of other Arab countries.

Dayan Says a 'Revolution' Is Under Way in Occupied Areas

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14 (NYT)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan asserted yesterday that a "tremendous social, economic and technological revolution" is under way in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

In a vigorous defense of his policies in the occupied areas against criticism by other members of the government, Mr. Dayan argued that Israel was benefiting rather than suffering from its economic integration with the territories.

To support his argument, he made public for the first time figures on the revenue Israel is earning from the captured Egyptian oil wells in the Sinai Desert.

\$85 Million in Oil

Since 1967, he said, a total of \$85 million worth of oil has been pumped from the Sinai wells. The oil is now being drawn at a rate of \$20 million a year, he said. This is roughly equivalent to Israel's annual oil consumption.

Mr. Dayan defended his policies in an hourlong speech before the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, which voted later to hold a full-scale debate on the occupied territories in the near future. He spoke softly but forcefully from a sheaf of handwritten notes, occasionally punctuating his remarks with a sharp tap of the finger on the rostrum.

This economic revolution, he said, has produced a profound change in attitude among the Arab residents of the area, particularly the estimated 250,000 refugees of the Gaza Strip.

"They have become refugees de jure," he said. "They are working, learning trades, using their money to improve their living conditions." Mr. Dayan added that one-fifth of the refugees will have either new housing or improved housing by the end of next year.

African Cited As Driver Who Hit Barnard

Doctor, Wife to Stay In Hospital a Week

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Dec. 14 (Reuters)—Police today arrested a 22-year-old African whose truck knocked down and injured heart transplant pioneer Christian Barnard and his pregnant wife, Barbara, last night.

Dr. Barnard today was in satisfactory condition with multiple injuries some fractured ribs and possibly some other chest injury at Groote Schuur Hospital, where he was to have performed three open-heart operations today.

His 22-year-old wife, who is expecting their second child, was in "very satisfactory" condition, with multiple bruises and a shoulder injury.

A hospital bulletin said both would have to remain in the hospital for at least a week.

Middle of Road

The administration of the areas, Mr. Dayan has advocated a policy of political normalization and economic integration with Israel.

This has been criticized by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and others as a potential form of "creeping annexationism" that threatens the Jewish nature of the state and forecloses negotiating options.

Election Year Nears

Although they have existed for some time, the differences among the ministers have become more obvious and dramatic with the approach of the Israeli election year.

Describing the "revolution" he believes is under way among the 1.1 million Arabs in the occupied territories, Mr. Dayan noted that the standard of living has increased by 45 percent in the West Bank of the Jordan and by 58 percent in the Gaza Strip since 1967. There is now nearly full employment in both areas, he said.

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"They have become refugees de jure," he said. "They are working, learning trades, using their money to improve their living conditions." Mr. Dayan added that one-fifth of the refugees will have either new housing or improved housing by the end of next year.

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It is the objective of BMW to create perfect cars. Perfection, in the sense of unequivocal mastery of power. Guided by the principle that only the better car brings out the best in the experienced driver.

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considerable reserves of turbine-like power, an internationally-acclaimed chassis and the manoeuvrability associated with smaller vehicles. The functional interior design induces driver confidence. In the 6-cylinder BMW, driver and motor-car come together into a safe, efficient man-vehicle system.



BMW—sheer driving pleasure

Page 6—Friday, December 15, 1972 *

Who's Winning What?

President Thieu is, naturally, still trying to win at the negotiating table what his armed forces and those of the United States have failed to win on the battlefield. That is the simple meaning of the condition which he required Mr. Kissinger to press upon the North Vietnamese negotiators in the most recent round of Paris talks: A formal and unequivocal statement from Hanoi that the Saigon government is the sole sovereign authority over South Vietnam.

This is nothing less than what the war has been all about all these years. Its intrusion now into the Hanoi-Washington dialogue seems almost like a final act of desperation by Saigon's leader. One cannot blame President Thieu for trying, for he has seen clearly from the first something that the White House has not been willing publicly to admit: that the nine-point accord achieved by Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho last October would perilously weaken Saigon's position.

American troops would be withdrawn, North Vietnamese troops would remain. The voice of Hanoi would be accorded legitimacy in South Vietnam through the so-called National Council of Reconciliation and Concord; and thus the principle is established that political power must be shared not on Saigon's own terms, but among more or less equal partners. The prime minister of nearby Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, is reported to

have made the not-surprising prediction that the emerging Vietnam accord would lead to a Communist takeover of all Indochina.

Though his public statements are somewhat confusing, President Thieu seems to have accepted the inevitability of ceasefire arrangements that will unquestionably place his regime at a long-term disadvantage. What he is asking in return, therefore, is a declaration of sovereignty which would allow him to claim victory even as he faces the prospect of defeat over the longer run. Hanoi, conversely, would be conceding a momentary defeat for its forces in the South in order to achieve the conditions they need to make their ultimate victory more likely.

Intellectually this may have an attractive point of symmetry. But in practice Kissinger has taken the correct position in insisting that the issue of sovereignty among the Vietnamese is not for the United States to decide. Washington will not sign away the claims to sovereignty of its ally, nor can it employ diplomacy to force Hanoi into recognizing a sovereignty that years of combat failed to establish.

In any case, no verbal adjustment at this point can change the military facts of the last 10 years. Agreement to end a war that no one has won in reality must not be indefinitely held up because of a dispute over which side can claim victory in the abstract.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tactics for the Trade Bill

The administration is now deep into an internal debate over the political strategy for its long-promised trade bill. The timing of this bill is probably the most important question of procedure confronting the President, as he sorts out his program for the coming year. He needs the bill to give him the legal authority to carry on trade negotiations with Europe, and the trade negotiations are crucial to the next phase of his foreign policy. Without the bill, there will be no "year of Europe." It is essential that Mr. Nixon proceed with the trade bill on schedule, with introduction in January and passage by midsummer, rather than listening to the beguiling suggestion of another half-year's delay.

* * *

The case for delaying introduction of the bill begins with the statistics. The unemployment rate is still uncomfortably high. The trade balance is heavily adverse, with imports higher than exports and some jobs jeopardized by it. The politics of trade legislation, here and in every other country, mainly revolves around jobs. By next summer, the argument goes, perhaps the unemployment rate will have declined. Perhaps the world monetary negotiations will be well along, promising congressmen and corporations further dollar devaluations to make our exports more attractive.

The trouble with this line of logic is that unemployment may not drop, the trade balance may not improve, and the monetary negotiations may not move at all if the rest of the world thinks that we are deliberately stalling on trade. The Nixon administration earlier gave the Europeans assurances that it would get the trade bill enacted in time to start serious talks next September. Any retreat from this promise will put Mr. Nixon's relationship with the Europeans under a considerable shadow. There was a recent hint from the White House that negotiations might begin before the enabling legislation is actually passed. The European answer is negative. They are, quite properly, afraid of getting caught in the combat between the President and Congress.

The President faces formidable opposition in Congress and the lobbies. But he is right, in the principle of free trade that he and his assistants have repeatedly endorsed. The sooner he passes his bill the better his chances of success. The last legislation of this sort was the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which made possible the Kennedy

Round of tariff reductions in the Middle 1960s. That act was carried by a free trade coalition that has now largely dissolved. President Kennedy persuaded George Meany of the AFL-CIO to support it mainly by promising generous adjustment assistance for working people hit by the impact of foreign goods. Unfortunately the government never carried out that pledge. Labor now derides adjustment assistance as "hurling money," and has turned bitterly protectionist. The other half of the 1962 coalition was international business. But the interests of the large corporations have changed over the past decades. Most of them have gone heavily multinational, which is to say that they have established manufacturing plants inside the countries that are their foreign markets. Their principles remain the same, but their interest in shipping goods across foreign boundaries has become considerably less urgent. The 1962 coalition is not likely to be revived.

The President will have more leverage on a trade bill in January than at any time later in the session. He has just won a huge election victory, and foreign policy was part of it. He is now in a position to demand the legislation that will allow him to carry that foreign policy forward. The White House will have to bargain with the unions, but the unions have many interests in fields far from trade. Tax reform is one of them, and the wage control extension is another. It is obviously wiser for the administration to talk to Mr. Meany about trade before, rather than after, it deals with taxes and wage controls. Adjustment assistance needs to be taken seriously. But it is properly part of the vigorous manpower training and re-employment program that this administration ought in any case to undertake, rather than merely waiting for the unemployment index to drop.

* * *

This country's international trade position is deteriorating. The present trade rules among nations are fragile and greatly in need of repair. The current agreements on currency exchange rates are intended to be only temporary. Beyond trade lie many other questions, military and political, on which this country needs to re-establish harmony with the Europeans. Our whole relationship with Europe is now in some considerable jeopardy. Postponing the trade bill would be an invitation to real economic danger. The time to introduce the trade bill is January.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Israeli-Occupied Land

Is Israel really annexing the occupied Arab territories? The establishment of Jewish settlements and communities in these areas points to annexations and Israel's scornful reaction to the resolution at the end of the UN General Assembly's debate reinforces this impression. Israel argues that it still wants a peace agreement but its action makes that

agreement harder to reach. Israeli settlements on the West Bank are reinforced because it is thought that King Hussein cannot make peace. As a result King Hussein finds it even harder to make peace because of the greater Israeli presence. This is a vicious circle which, in the particular case of King Hussein, drives the Arab ruler closest to a settlement with Israel further away.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

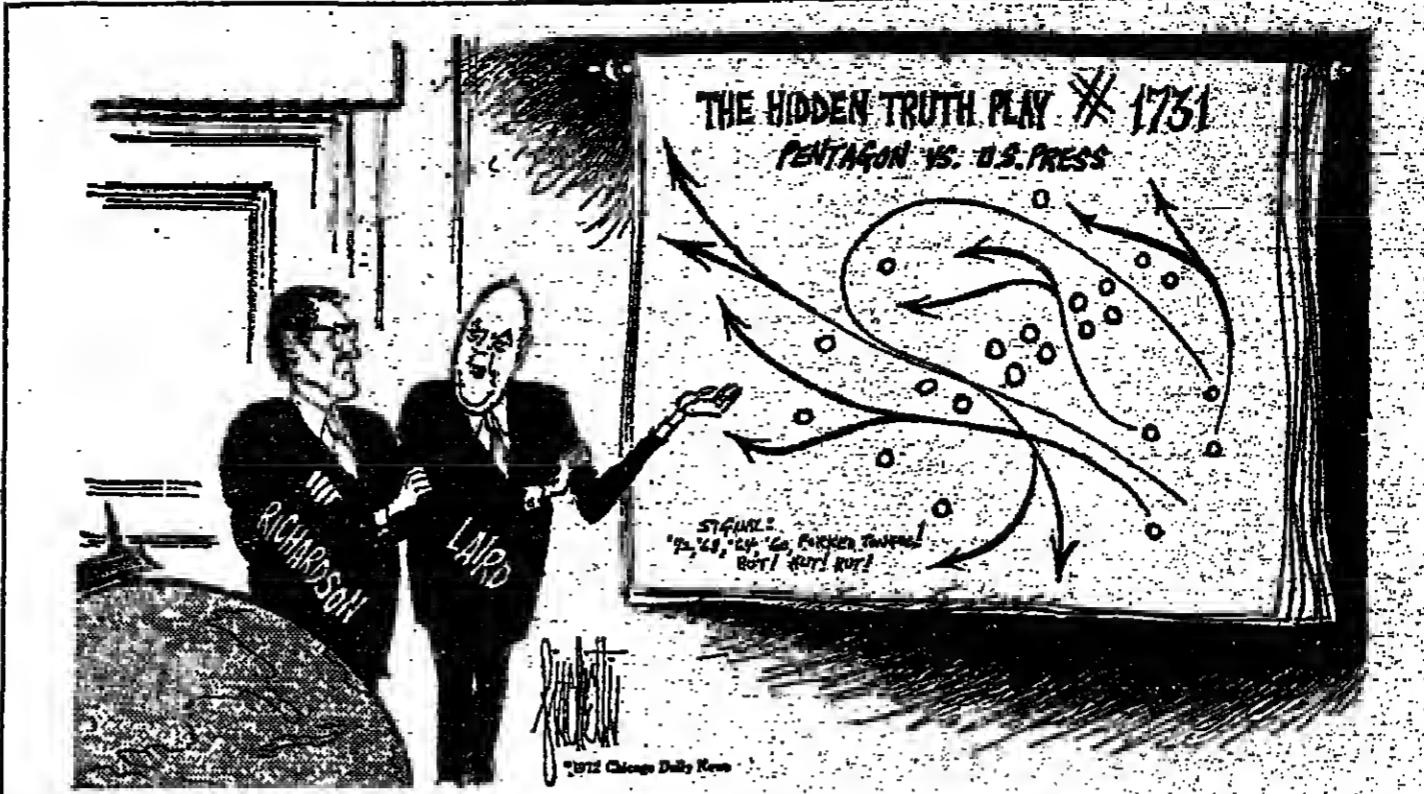
December 15, 1897

NEW YORK.—Dr. Bliggs of the New York Health Department, told the Board of Estimate the other day that one person in seven in the city dies from tubercular consumption, and one-fourth of the deaths among working people are from this cause. If any other disease had such a record there would be a panic among the people. A very large percentage of the cases were curable, he said. The Health Board then asked for \$60,000 for the care of tubercular patients in a special hospital.

Fifty Years Ago

December 15, 1922

BERLIN.—Riots broke out all over the city, seven different places to be exact, when Christmas trees were put on sale today at prices which staggered the German buyer. One dealer, who was found to be making over 400 percent profit, was assaulted by a mob, while another man had his store robbed and all the trees carried away by angry buyers. The high price of all wood and the diminished forests have put even the tiniest twig outside the reach of the average family budget.



'This Is Top Secret—Game Plans Handed Down From Secretary of Defense to Secretary of Defense'

Basques and the French-Spanish Border

By Henry Kamm

A ZEPETIA, Spain.—Basque nationalism is increasingly ignoring the border between France and Spain—a border that Basques deem an affront to their divided and unsovereign nation—and is posing related problems to

Spain and France. The French government asserts that it has undertaken no commitment to help Spain in her repression of Basque separationism, and is posing related problems to

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ARIS MOVIES

Simple Tale Well Told About Plain Canadians

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

IS, Dec. 14 (IHT)—"Mon Oncle Antoine" (at the Saint-Severin) is a happy comedy-drama set in the mining hamlet 30 years after further evidence of the Canadian cinema is its place in the international spotlight.

Its several virtues are honesty and lack of pretense. It is a simple tale of plain

though the characters are fully and persuasively

portrayed by figures of heroic size.

Jutra, establishing himself

as a director of importance,

mastered the art of un-

Antoine is a kindly fellow who has weathered winters in the North. His store is a sort of com-

center, stocking every-

thing from clothing and preserves to

his wife, his assistant a

and hired girl (whose father

wages) and Antoine's

nephew compose the

personnel. The scenario

is around this 15-year-old

He is an inquisitive,

lad on the threshold of

He sneaks glances

the keyhole at the

ladies and samples the

wine when acting as altar

an imperious money-

about in his carriage

holiday presents at the

the poor the sly ad-

snowballs the do-gooders'

is getting ready for

when word comes that

miner has died in a

country house, Antoine,

the local undertaker, sets

his sledges to collect the

king along his nephew to

him to this gashly

of his future trade. The

is admirably realized,

suggesting the boy's

death, his curiosity and

of being afraid. On the

journey with the corpse

Antoine asleep in

the horse. The snow-

fields, blue in the moon-



Claude Jutra, who directed "Mon Oncle Antoine."

is Marianne Ridoret as the princess, while Jean-Pierre Marielle makes a rip-roaring monster, equipped with flaming red wig and carnivorous white fangs. Michel Boisard has staged the film most tastefully without a touch of the customary vulgarity that attends such transpositions. It arrives appropriately for the holiday season. ***

Every monster of fantasy pales before the one from the recent headlines, the subject of Lawrence Merrick's blood-curdling documentary, "Manson" (at the Studio Logos in English). Compared to such a fiend, Dracula might be mistaken for a member

The Feud Over a Poet's Legacy to His Village

BISHARRE, Lebanon (AP)—The poet Khalil Gibran made his native village his sole home, but the words of his bequest have been transformed into hatred and feuding.

The roar of explosions and gunfire reverberate through the village. Lebanese Army troops are on patrol in tanks and armored cars in the steep and narrow streets and the apricot and walnut groves near which the poet's body lies in a silver casket inside a chapel.

"And, above all, I say this: I would have you each and every one partners to the purpose of

every man, for only so shall you

hope to obtain your own good

purpose," the poet counseled the

village's two main clans—the

Keyrouz and the Tawks—appears

to be a determination to wipe

each other out.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (IHT)—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies.

"Man of La Mancha," directed and produced by Arthur Hiller, is "appropriately big, expensive looking and beautifully acted (though not so beautifully sung)," Vincent Canby says. As Quixote, Peter O'Toole renders a "funny, gentle and affecting characterization," and when he, Sophia Loren, and James Coco "are not being interrupted to sing, 'Man of La Mancha' almost comes to life." Nevertheless, there is "something decidedly off-putting about an operetta about an operetta with real singers in the leading roles."

"Sleuth" Joseph L. Mankiewicz's film version of Anthony Shaffer's play (which is still running on Broadway), is "a great deal of fun," Vincent Canby says. "To witness Lawrence Olivier at work in 'Sleuth' is to behold a one-man review of theatrical excess—all marvelous," according to Canby.

This is "not only a whodunit but a whodunnit, none of which probably would be tolerable for a minute in a production less wittily acted, directed and set," Ken Adam's production design is "one of the delights of the film."

"Films by Stan Vanderbeek," a 15-year retrospective, shows "little growth in personal vision," Roger Greenspun says. "Despite its exploitation of new electronic technology, 'Who Has Eyes?' made in 1972, is if anything safer and less inventive than 'Mankind,' made in 1957, very nearly at the start of Vanderbeek's career."

Painting Attributed to Raphael Recovered by Los Angeles Police

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14 (AP)—A painting, said to be by Raphael and valued at more than \$1 million, has been recovered by police, more than two years after it was stolen from a Los Angeles home, police said yesterday.

The painting, "Madonna and Child," was picked up by detectives Tuesday night at the offices of an investment company. Three men were taken into custody in connection with the theft. Officers said that the painting was stolen from the home of Charles Elkins, a 35-year-old investment broker, on Sept. 12, 1970. But the work belongs to his brother-in-law, William Boyd, a San Francisco attorney.

Experts said that the painting, known as the Peruzzi Madonna

because it was owned for many years by the Peruzzi family of Florence, appears to be genuine.

It is 21 inches by 17 inches. Officers said that the frame was missing when it was recovered.

Investigators said that they found paper wrappings with British custom stamps on them when they recovered the painting. They said the Madonna may have been taken to England to be sold before being returned to Los Angeles.

Caillebotte est ouvert depuis le 15 décembre!

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Parisiennes—
et les plus belles boutiques
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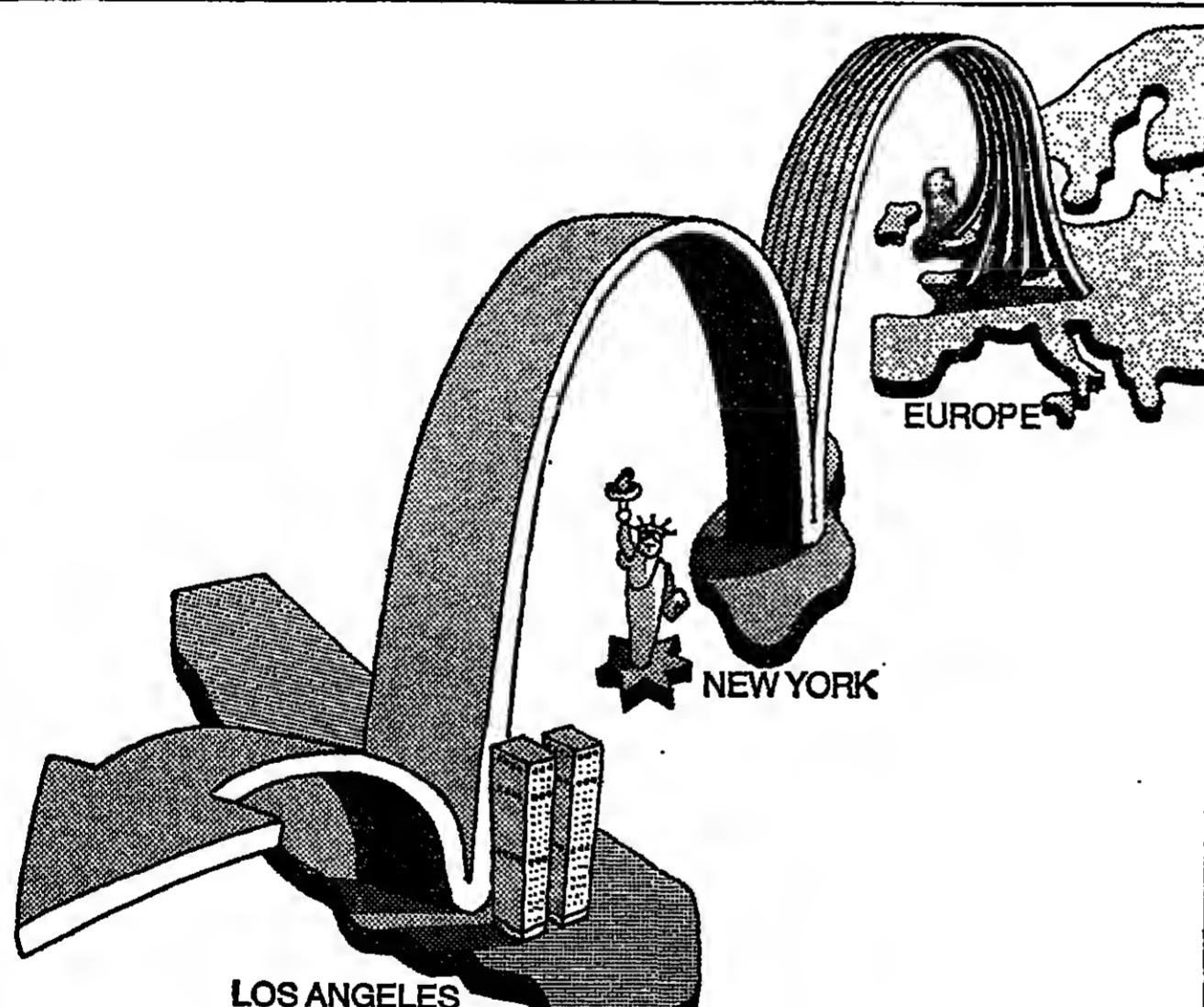
Le magasin de Caillebotte

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and				Net				1972—Stocks and				Net				1972—Stocks and				Net									
High.	Low.	Div.	In 3	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg/e	High.	Low.	Div.	In 3	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg/e	High.	Low.	Div.	In 3	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg/e
88	63 1/4	AbbLb	1.10	110	26	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	- 1/2	57	43 1/2	AndCia	1.20b	30	11	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	- 1/2	16	12 1/2	BriPet	.40e	249	35	147 1/2	148 1/2	- 1/2	
52 1/2	41 1/2	ACF Ind	2.40	23	14	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	- 1/2	202 1/2	17 1/2	AngelicA	.18	19	28	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	- 1/2	45 1/2	21 1/2	Angvay	.73	15	25	42 1/2	43 1/2	- 1/2	
18 1/2	13 1/2	AcmeCav	.80	16	19	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	- 1/2	31 1/2	13 1/2	ApacheCo	.32	49	9	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2	77	55 1/2	ApdvHal	.03	19	9	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	
47 1/2	31	AcmeMk	1.75r	56	19	23 1/2	23	23	- 1/2	29	18 1/2	ApcCo Dl	.921	33	10	23 1/2	23	23	- 1/2	31 1/2	22 1/2	ArkwGv	.72	19	9	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	
14 1/2	12 1/2	AdmAE	1.75r	57	19	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2	15 1/2	6 1/2	Apco Co	.16	7	7	7	7	7	- 1/2	31 1/2	22 1/2	BklynUG	.32	8	11	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2	
13 1/2	7 1/2	Ad Millz	.20	11	16 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/2	3 1/2	18	API Corp	.16	11	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	30 1/2	ArptCo	.50	19	15	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	
49 1/2	32 1/2	Addresso	.50	102	16	25 1/2	24	24	- 1/2	11	6 1/2	Applied Mag	.44	45	21	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/2	53 1/2	24 1/2	Arztack	.24	16	10	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	
27	13 1/2	Admiral	.50	54	9	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2	11	6 1/2	Arpa Svc	.22	187	29	33	154	153 1/2	153 1/2	- 1/2	16	12 1/2	Arctan	.14	41	16	17 1/2	18 1/2	- 1/2
77 1/2	34 1/2	AetnaLife	1.68	220	12	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	- 1/2	23	12 1/2	ArctanN	.14	23	1	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	12 1/2	ArctanN	.14	56	1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	
60 1/2	47 1/2	AemLat pf 2	7	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	- 1/2	24 1/2	11 1/2	ArchDen	.50	51	13	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2	24 1/2	11 1/2	ArchDen	.50	34	1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2	
17	7 1/2	Aguirre Co	.4	36	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/2	24 1/2	11 1/2	Arctic Expr	.21	34	11	33 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2	23 1/2	11 1/2	Arctic Expr	.21	52	1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2	
22 1/2	6 1/2	Aileen Inc	.95	75	17	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	- 1/2	25 1/2	11 1/2	ArizPv3	1.16	82	10	34 1/2	24	24	- 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2	ArizPv3	1.16	67	1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
7 1/2	5 1/2	Al Prod	2.00	17	22	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2	Arians D Str	.91	7	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/2	67 1/2	58	BudCo	.05	50	11	11	11	11	1/2	
20 1/2	16 1/2	Airco	.80	161	10	19 1/2	19	19	- 1/2	26 1/2	11 1/2	Arten RityDv	.24	240	18	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	BudFog	.20	11	11	11	11	1/2	
5 1/2	3 1/2	AJ Industries	.7	8	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/2	27 1/2	11 1/2	ArtnCo St	.1	92	12	24 1/2	24	24	- 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	BulovaW	.50	14	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2	
35 1/2	25	Akzora	.18	27	17	31	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	- 1/2	28 1/2	11 1/2	Arvin Ind	.52	48	23	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/2	14 1/2	8	Burner	.64	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2	
18	15	A Gas	1.10	12	9	16 1/2	16	16	- 1/2	29 1/2	11 1/2	Arvin Ind	.52	148	12	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	- 1/2	14 1/2	8	Burner	.64	4	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2	
10 1/2	10 1/2	APT pf 2.00	17070	100	100	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	- 1/2	30 1/2	11 1/2	Aspd Brew	.7	110	16	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cabot Co	.70e	23	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	
54 1/2	36 1/2	Alaska Inters	.95	175	19	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	- 1/2	31 1/2	11 1/2	AspdDgD	1.25	51	5	14	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
28 1/2	20 1/2	Alberto C	.32	22	22	22	22	22	- 1/2	32 1/2	11 1/2	AspdDsp	1.20b	52	9	20	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
74 1/2	64 1/2	Albrian	.36	109	13	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2	33 1/2	11 1/2	AspdTrns	.40e	11	21	8	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
74 1/2	64 1/2	Albrian	.36	57	13	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2	34 1/2	11 1/2	AlcomCo	.38	46	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	
25	17 1/2	AlcanAlu	.80	57	13	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/2	35 1/2	11 1/2	Alcom pf 1.75	.475	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	
87	31	Alcostan	.34	59	9	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/2	36 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	18	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	- 1/2	37 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2	
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87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	39 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
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87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	41 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	42 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	43 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	44 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	45 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	46 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	47 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	48 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	49 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	50 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	51 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	52 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	53 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	54 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	- 1/2	40 1/2	22 1/2	Cadence Ind	.6	41	11	36 1/2	36 1/2	- 1/2
87	31	Alcostan	.34	63	10	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/2	55 1/2	11 1/2	AlrichLd	.2	46	23	77 1/2	77 1/2</											



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U. S. \$ 6.000.000

Medium Term Eurodollar Loan

to

ECHEVARRIA, S. A.

(HEVA)

Productor de Aceros Especiales

November 1972

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1972

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

S. Oil Firm Rejects Iranian Share Demand

By Henry Tanner

OTTAWA, Dec. 14—Negotiations of industry interest between Libya's oil company, Bunker Hunt, and the U.S. oil company, Arco, were suspended Saturday as the company rejected a request for 50 percent participation and other major

te for resumption of the talks has been set. Bunker Hunt stands in spite of a risk Libya may reiterate by it to halt production, sources said. Negotiations have implications far beyond Libya and the fate of an individual independent producer, because of an industry-wide fear that Libya would impose the same terms on all the other companies once the present had been accepted by Bunker Hunt.

For this reason a "coordinating team" representing the five major U.S. companies—Texaco, California Standard, Jersey Standard, Mobil and Gulf—was present in Tripoli during the last stage of the Libya-Hunt negotiations. The group did not participate directly in the talks, informed sources said.

Firm Stand

On Nov. 30, at a conference in New York, the five major U.S. companies were understood to have adopted a joint policy on Libya, standing firm against 50 percent participation and the other Libyan demands.

In January 1971, the oil companies assured Bunker Hunt that they would compensate it for losses from a possible shutdown by providing it with roughly the same quantities of crude oil for marketing as it had been producing.

The confrontation between Libya and the oil companies over participation started when the Libyans, at the Oct. 26-27 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Saudi Arabia, announced that they would not accept the draft agreement reached by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and the oil companies in New York.

That agreement called for an initial 25 percent participation to be increased to 51 percent over 10 years. It was endorsed by Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Qatar. The Libyans announced they wanted 50 percent participation immediately.

The Libyans also ask that the acquisition of their 50 percent share be calculated on the basis of the "net book value" and not on the "updated book value," which would reflect the impact of inflation on the companies' investments in the country over the years. The New York agreement accepted the updated book value.

The third major demand of the Libyans concerns the buy-back price. They insist that they must have the option, but not the obligation, to sell back their 50 percent of crude oil to the companies for marketing at a price halfway between tax-paid cost and posted price. Under the New York agreement the buy-back price is just over the quarter-way price between tax-paid cost and posted price.

In confronting Bunker Hunt with these demands, Libya cited the precedent of the state-owned Italian firm AGIP, which accepted 50-50 participation on Sept. 30 this year.

Trade surplus for the November period totaled \$1.1 billion, up from \$6.62 billion in the comparable period of 1971.

Ministry also said gold reserves had risen to \$16 million to reach a total of \$18.4 billion, up 50 percent in November, up 23 percent same month last year, its total \$1.76 billion.

The trade account totaled \$710 million, or more than in October.

Lower Deficit

Trade and transfer combined, left a deficit in November, compared with a deficit of \$1.21 billion in the preceding month, of long-term capital deficit by \$560 million, the largest figure compared with a \$370 deficit in the previous

month said that the deficit in long-term capital about in part by a decrease in the inflow of a result of the restriction in October on investment in Japanese stocks.

Effect of Curb

lic controls, foreign investment in Japanese stocks \$10 million a month in November, foreign investors stocks exceeded \$20 million, the min-

imum surplus for the November period totaled \$1.1 billion, up from \$6.62 billion in the comparable period of 1971.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dec. 14, 1972

Today Previous

Euro. (\$ per £) 2.3425

Doll. (fr. A.) 41.35-33

Doll. fr. (B.) 44.07-09

Deutsche mark 1.0280-83

Dollar krona 1.0280-95

Dollar franc 26.75-84

Fr. (A.) 5.08-09

Fr. (B.) 5.07-08

Guilder 1.20-21

Gold franc 4.20

Gold pound 4.20

Lira 582.50

Peseta 63.48-49

Swiss franc 3.7780-83

Ten. 301.10

Yen 301.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

December 15, 1972

200,000 Shares

National Shoes, Inc.

Common Stock

(\$1.00 Par Value)

Hallgarten & Co.

J. C. Bradford & Co.

Incorporated

Brokers Securities Corporation

Albert Fleming

Incorporated

W. Pressprich & Co.

Incorporated

Johnson & McKinnon Auchincloss Inc.

Person, Heldring & Person

Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt KG a A

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Opel Plans Major Expansion**

Adam Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, plans to increase its production capacity 13 percent from 900,000 units annually to more than one million units. Opel places the cost of the project at well over 500 million deutsche marks; it is scheduled for completion by the end of 1974. The expansion is to be accomplished outside of the company's regular spending plan, which for 1973 is believed to be 350 million DM, unchanged from 1972. The capacity expansion would affect its major German plants in Rüsselsheim, Bochum and Kaiserauern as well as assembly plants in Denmark, Belgium and Switzerland.

Spillers-Unilever Pet Food Link

Spillers Ltd. and Unilever NV intend to form a joint partnership to sell pet food products in Europe. The partnership aims to establish joint companies owned 51 percent by Unilever and 49 percent by Spillers. Unilever will contribute its marketing and distribution resources throughout the grocery trade in Europe. Spillers will make available its know-how in the development and manufacture of pet food products in Britain, where it has a 25 percent share of the market.

Honda-Toyota Tie-Up on Engine

Honda Motor Co. has licensed Toyota Motor Co. to make a low-pollution car engine developed by Honda. The 10-year agreement with Toyota calls for the supply of a non-exclusive license on the manufacture of a "compound vortex controlled combustion engine." Honda says Toyota can export cars equipped with the engine to all

countries under the agreement. Honda asserts that the new engine, which is an improved reciprocating engine designed for more effective fuel combustion, can meet the U.S. standards for 1975. Toyota, which last year produced 1.96 million autos, says this year's production has already reached two million. It expects to produce about 2.08 million autos by Dec. 31 to rank as the world's third largest auto maker after General Motors and Ford.

Japanese Set '73 Steel Limits

The Japanese steel industry has decided to voluntarily limit steel exports to nine European countries to 1.4 million metric tons in 1973. Industry sources quoted by AP-Dow Jones, say the Japanese intentions will be conveyed soon to European steelmakers by Nippon Steel and Sumitomo Metal Industries. The way in which the voluntary restriction is announced is sensitive because some Europeans—notably the West Germans—oppose restrictive accords on the basis of anti-trust considerations. This year, the Japanese agreed to limit steel exports to the EEC and Britain to 1.25 million tons.

U.S. Inventories Gain Slows

U.S. manufacturing and trade inventories rose \$1.2 billion in October to a seasonally-adjusted \$190.2 billion, compared to a \$1.4-billion increase in September. Combined business sales rose 2 percent to \$133.8 billion in October following a 0.5 percent gain in September. Manufacturers' inventories, seasonally adjusted, gained \$50 million and wholesalers' stocks rose \$30 million. Retail sales of durable goods rose 4 percent while non-durable goods sales were up 3 percent.

Payment Can Be Put Off Till 1975**EEC Bankers Change Gold Debt System**

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ)—Common Market central banks have decided to allow themselves until 1975 to settle gold debts they may incur in support of the EEC's narrow exchange rate margins.

This was part of a secret three-point pact reached by the nine nations' central bank governors at a meeting in Basel last weekend. The pact also includes the ending on Jan. 1 of Italy's exemption from the system's intervention and settlement rules.

Under the snake-in-the-tunnel system, each central bank is obliged to maintain its currency within 2.25 percent of its central bank's exchange rate with every other EEC currency (while the rate against the dollar need only be held to 2.25 percent on either side of the central rate).

Any debts arising from this system are to be repaid at the end of the month following the one in which they were incurred, using reserve assets—principally gold, special drawing rights (SDRs) and dollars—in the proportion they are held in the debtor's reserves.

Gold Price Problem

A major problem arose as the free gold price climbed to about twice its official level. No EEC central bank wanted to part with any gold at the official price of \$38 an ounce to settle a snake-in-the-tunnel debt.

Italy in particular, with a heavy gold proportion in its reserves, was reluctant to support its weak lira with EEC currencies as this entailed a gold repayment. So the Bank of Italy sought and received permission last June to settle debts only in dollars.

Britain, with its floating pound, currently is not in the system (neither is Ireland, but Denmark has returned).

The agreement reached in Basel, according to an authoritative source, was:

• Maintain the principle of settling debts in the proportion of a debtor's reserves, but for

the gold portion provide two options. (1) If the debtor is willing to part with gold, allow it to do so with the possibility of repurchasing it at the present official price either through an outright repurchase agreement or through swapping the gold for another asset. (2) If the debtor is unwilling to give up any gold, consent special renewable credits to it valid until 1975, by which time the future of the gold price in the context of world reform should be decided.

• Maintain the present intervention system of using only EEC currencies and intensify the cooperation among central bank foreign-exchange specialists. It

is the gold portion thus would expire Jan. 1 (after it had the chance to repay in dollars some small lire purchases by the Belgian and Danish national banks last month). Contacts among the specialists will become frequent.

• Maintain the present narrow EEC margins. There had been some talk of widening them to make interventions less frequent.

EEC officials are clearly pleased with the agreement, as it maintains a cornerstone of the economic and monetary union plan, which itself is a cornerstone of the closer "European union" the nine hope to achieve by the end of the decade.

As of Nov. 30, Pan Am had outstanding borrowings of \$15.2 million under its \$270 million 1972 revolving credit agreement with 38 banks, according to the prospectus.

Loans outstanding under this agreement are scheduled to become due March 31, under terms of the agreement renegotiated last March and limited to only one year by the banks because of their concern over the financial health of Pan Am. The airline intends to seek another renegotiation and extension of the agreement in coming months.

In addition to the funds borrowed under the March 1972 bank agreement, Pan Am as of Nov. 30 had outstanding borrowings of \$150 million, according to latest central bank statistics. Those dollars were born of U.S. balance-of-payments deficits.

Western authorities brought \$10 billion worth of the new assets into existence over the last three years and have been talking lately about creating more.

But they could not agree on a sum, and instead of fighting about it, decided to let the matter slide into the new year.

Some countries, such as West Germany, wanted no new reserve creation at all this year. The decision to let the matter wait could be interpreted as a victory for them.

"It may not be until spring before the subject is looked at again," one Continental source close to the negotiations said.

The matter is of more than esoteric interest. SDRs were created as part of efforts to make the monetary system more rational and to ease the painful adjustments between booms and depressions that the world economy has been subjected to for centuries.

For the first time the major nations were able to reach a rough consensus over the amount of new money needed to make world commerce function smoothly. What made trouble this year was that the SDRs were generated when there were simply too

many dollars around, making it difficult for anyone to say that new reserves were needed.

In the first nine months of this year nearly \$15 billion was added to world reserves, bringing the total to \$150 billion, according to latest central bank statistics.

Those dollars were born of various institutional loan agreements, Eurodollar bank loans and other

Pan Am Sees Squeeze, Plans Debenture Issue

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP-DJ)—Pan American World Airways expects to face a tight financial squeeze beginning in the second quarter of next year unless it successfully markets a proposed \$75 million convertible debenture issue.

notes payable. These agreements would also be affected by the restrictive covenant that Pan Am said it expects will not be able to satisfy without the infusion of additional funds.

Poor Outlook

Without the offering receipts or some alternative financing, Pan Am anticipates that it will be unable to meet one of the key financial tests in its outstanding loan agreements beginning in the second quarter. "As is usual in such agreements, a failure to comply with covenants, unless waived by the lenders, permits the lenders to declare the entire amount of the loans due and payable," the prospectus states.

Such action by the financially-troubled carrier's creditors probably would force an extremely critical financial emergency, close observers of the company indicated.

Pan Am last week caught analysts by surprise in announcing its intent to market the debenture issue in late January. The registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission makes it apparent that the bank loan restrictions are the major reason for the attempt to market the debentures now.

High Interest Rate

The issue is expected to require an exceptionally high interest rate to attract buyers because of Pan Am's record of substantial losses over the past four years. An unusual feature of the issue is that the debentures are not to become convertible into Pan Am common stock until Jan. 15, 1976, three years after the planned offering.

EEC officials are clearly pleased with the agreement, as it maintains a cornerstone of the economic and monetary union plan, which itself is a cornerstone of the closer "European union" the nine hope to achieve by the end of the decade.

As of Nov. 30, Pan Am had outstanding borrowings of \$15.2 million under its \$270 million 1972 revolving credit agreement with 38 banks, according to the prospectus.

Distillers' net profit was \$17.2 million, down from \$21.96 million in the same period a year earlier.

An unchanged 5 3/4 percent dividend was declared.

The company said it expects trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The company said it expects to earn \$1.08 to \$1.53, while declines topped advances .66¢ against .27¢. Turnover was 3.89 million shares compared with 3.83 million yesterday.

The decline was aggravated by labor problems at a number of Distillers' plants and by the British dock strike last summer, it said.

The effect was partly offset by increased domestic whisky and gin sales, it said.

Prices Drop Sharply on Big Board**Tax-Loss Selling, Profit-Taking Cited**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (NYT)—

The New York Stock Exchange was hit with further selling today, marking its cumulative three-day loss, the biggest pullback since a massive rally began in mid-October.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$								1972 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$								1972 - Stocks and High. Low. Div. in \$									
High. Low.				Div. in \$				High. Low.				Div. in \$				High. Low.				Div. in \$					
Stocks	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	100s.	P/E	High	Low	
344 194 AAV Corp	49	21	211	207	21	14	3	7	30	35	33	14	49	36	32	30	32	13	17	104	104	104	104	104	104
150 9 AHI Cap	29	28	11	12	21	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
529 175 AIC Phot	20	13	6	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
529 176 AIC Photo	22	26	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
529 178 Acme Hamil	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
224 154 Acme Ind	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
101 162 Adams Russ	15	17	14	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
247 13 Adminstrin	10	8	20	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 164 Admistrin Plat	29	27	17	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 172 Aerodex Inc	15	45	45	45	45	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
474 174 Aeroflex Inc	24	11	32	32	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
529 175 Aerovac Inc	48	48	16	16	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
124 7 AHI Cap	32	32	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 176 AHF Corp	22	22	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
184 54 AIC Phot	59	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
140 54 AIC Phot	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 177 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 178 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 179 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 180 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 181 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 182 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 183 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 184 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 185 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 186 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 187 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 188 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 189 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 190 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 191 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 192 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
154 193 AIC Photo	56	39	28	28	2																				



BOOKS

THE VAMPIRE OF CURITIBA AND OTHER STORIES

By Dalton Trevisan. Translated from the Portuguese
by Barbara Knopf. 268 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS is the first appearance in English, at least in book form, of work by a Brazilian writer who promises on the strength of his contents to be a major figure. He is already a writer of power though his range in this volume is not wide. He is a man who keeps probing the same open wound: exposing what has gone rotten, dangerous, foul. But though we wince every time he touches an exposed nerve, he holds us with singular fascination.

The subject matter may be repellent but his art is hypnotic. In tone and voice, he is bleak and severe, reminiscent a little of Sherwood Anderson's "Winesburg, Ohio," and of Giovanni Verga in his realistic earthiness.

Gregory Trevisan, whose translations are flawless, a fact apparent even to one not at home in Portuguese, suggests as an influence the work of Machado de Assis, in whose writings there was a revival of interest a while back.

But I suspect that Trevisan is essentially himself. His style is compact and taut to an extreme. There are 44 stories in this medium-sized book alone. Explanations and changes of locale or time are subtle and done with a minimum of technical maneuvering. The reader must match the author's concentration.

At the same time, the countrymen are also the when, men, and women, heavily, when they are removed from their selves. The irony, a truth, is that these out to be as bankrupt as his pen.

The void never fills. These erotic numbers are frightening.

In "A Boy Brighter than a Star," being sued for his husband, who is been unfaithful, accusation. She is a lawyer less in case than in her success in the act only on a victory can win, so to speak.

Trevisan is brilliant in the mood, the coarseness of a brother, moments when wife, the part in the legit, when the received. In

and most in his finding own in the up to This summer come symbol over, forget Tim.

He has marked out for his territory his home town of Curitiba, which Trevisan tells us, is a good-sized city and the center of a large coffee-producing area.

But to Trevisan it is a place of moral decay and human dissolution. Social responsibilities are reduced to animal-like levels. Men beat and abandon their wives and children or are indifferent unfatherly. Women cuckold their husbands, and every meeting of a boy and girl becomes a sexual encounter in which, incidentally, someone always gets hurt.

"Death on the Square" is the sordid story of Jonas's ruin. He cannot refrain from gambling, his wife from philandering. But slowly, their cheap melodrama

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Over-exuberant bidding by North led to a very poor-slam contract on the diagrammed deal, but the declarer drew a helpful inference about the lay of the cards from West's choice of opening lead.

When this succeeded, South's chances had improved.

On the assumption that West held the three missing kings, South then entered his hand with a trump lead to play a small diamond. West played low, and dummy's nine was taken by East with the jack.

East returned a heart on which South threw a club, and won in dummy with the ace. Dummy's remaining heart was ruffed, and the remaining low diamond was led, allowing for the possibility that West had begun with a doubleton king. When West played low, the ten was successfully finessed.

South's contract was home if the diamonds divided evenly.

And he could and did provide for the possibility that West held the

king-eight of diamonds together with the club king. He cashed the club ace and followed with all his trumps. On the last trump, West had either to abandon his diamond guard, or discard the club king and permit the queen to make the 13th trick for the declarer.

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